Table 2.
Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2013 and 2014

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf*)

Measure	2013[1]				2014				Percentage change[3],*			
	Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income		Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income		Money income		Equivalence-adjusted income	
	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
Shares of Aggregate Income by Percentile												
Lowest quintile..........................	3.1	0.09	3.4	0.09	3.1	0.05	3.3	0.05	−0.1	3.14	−0.4	3.05
Second quintile	8.2	0.14	8.8	0.15	8.2	0.08	9.0	0.08	0.2	1.79	1.5	1.78
Middle quintile	14.3	0.21	14.7	0.21	14.3	0.11	14.8	0.11	−0.2	1.56	0.5	1.46
Fourth quintile	23.0	0.28	22.8	0.27	23.2	0.15	22.9	0.14	0.8	1.30	0.5	1.24
Highest quintile	51.4	0.59	50.3	0.61	51.2	0.33	50.0	0.32	−0.4	1.21	−0.6	1.24
Top 5 percent	22.2	0.76	22.1	0.74	21.9	0.39	21.8	0.39	−1.3	3.53	−1.6	3.39
Summary Measures												
Gini index of income inequality	0.482	0.0061	0.467	0.0064	0.480	0.0034	0.464	0.003	−0.3	1.32	−0.7	1.40
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.606	0.0205	0.635	0.0203	0.611	0.0120	0.648	0.013	0.9	3.89	2.1	3.77
Theil................................	0.428	0.0176	0.409	0.0183	0.419	0.0090	0.397	0.009	−2.1	4.16	−3.0	4.43
Atkinson:												
e=0.25	0.103	0.0034	0.098	0.0035	0.102	0.0018	0.096	0.002	−1.3	3.41	−2.0	3.61
e=0.50	0.202	0.0055	0.194	0.0056	0.200	0.0030	0.192	0.003	−0.7	2.84	−1.2	2.99
e=0.75	0.307	0.0071	0.301	0.0072	0.307	0.0040	0.301	0.004	−0.1	2.52	−0.1	2.59

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

[1] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of data for this table is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

[2] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-252sa.pdf>.

[3] Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 and 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.